



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

THERE ARE many unenviable persons who can not understand how actions can be induced save by personal and selfish motives. To judge another man by yourself is a very good rule when you are the right sort of man, and are wise enough to know whether the other fellow is. But otherwise, of all rules it is the most fallacious. Such people as those referred to really believe that the editors of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, the *New York Sun* and *World*, and other democratic newspapers, are actuated, in their censures of the present administration and their warnings against Mr. Cleveland's renomination, by their failure to get official favors for themselves or their friends. No belief could possibly be more erroneous. Probably none of the editors referred to wanted favors of the administration, but if they had, and had received them, they would have censured its wrongful and impolitic acts just as they have done. Each of them has more regard for the character of the journal over which he presides than for the President or any other mortal man, and wouldn't injure that character for any recognition the President could afford him. The editor of a reputable newspaper is bound by his duty to the readers of his paper, and he performs that duty conscientiously. He speaks of things as he finds them, extenuating nothing and setting down nothing in malice, but telling a plain, unvarnished tale. The fact that he may be a democrat, so far from shutting his mouth to democratic derelictions, makes him open it wider, for truth is mighty and must prevail, and true democracy can not be better helped than by exposing the shams that masquerade in its guise. It is to the failure of many editors to write as they think, that the loss of much of the influence of the press may be justly attributed.

GEN. WOLSLEY, in his article on Gen. Lee, in the March number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, says:

"The Confederates did not follow up their victory at Bull Run. A rapid and daring advance would have given them possession of Washington—their enemy's capital. Often afterwards, when this attempt to ally the angry feelings of the North against the act of secession had entirely failed, was this action lamented by the Confederate commanders."

But Gen. Johnston says he "assumes all the responsibility of the failure to advance on the occasion referred to, for the reason that he never heard of an army marching across a river a mile wide and twenty feet deep." And he says this, too, though he knows that a much weaker and less enthusiastic army did march across the Potomac several times at later periods of the war, and that a reliable union writer in the *North American Review*, in Washington at the time, says the appearance of one company of Confederate cavalry at the south end of the Long Bridge would have caused the evacuation of Washington.

THE LATE terrible railroad accident in Massachusetts has given occasion to many newspaper editors to demand that condign punishment be inflicted upon the company owning that road. There are no people more regardful of dollars and cents, and consequently of possible damages, than the owners of railroads. Therefore it is only natural to suppose that none could be more careful to avoid such damages than they. But if what the newspapers referred to say be true, the owners of railroads are born idiots, for they would risk the loss of millions of dollars in order to save the insignificant cost of a new piece of timber. All such talk is worse than foolish. Owing to the construction of railroads there must be accidents, but if the owners of railroads be like other sane men, nobody could be more careful to prevent accidents than they, for none knows better than they that whether right or wrong suits for damages always go against them.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1887.
At the meeting of the national school superintendents here to-day the first paper read was on the "Powers and Duties of Officers and Teachers, Absolute and Relative," by Dr. A. P. Marble, city superintendent of Worcester, Mass. It was well discussed by Dr. W. E. Sheldon, of Boston, president national educational association, who said he was considered a sort of crank because he opposed certain educational theories which proposed setting aside all the wisdom of the past. This brought to his feet Col. Parker, formerly of Quincy, now of the Illinois Normal School, who thought it a reflection on his "Quincy Method," and made a sharp but pleasant reply. Mr. L. S. Cornell, State superintendent of California, followed. The next paper was on "The Best System of County and City School Supervision," by State Supt. Higbee, of Pennsylvania. This was discussed by Supts. Corning, of Norfolk, Ohio, and H. S. Jones, of Erie, Pa., and Prof. Bartholomew, of the Louisville High School. Supt. Barringer, of Newark, N. J., a very effective speaker, held that the best method of superintending was to keep out of the way and let the teachers develop their individuality, while another superintendent thought that more supervision was required. Superintendent Givens, of Denver, said that both had been vigorously applauded, and wanted to know how the two plans could be reconciled. Col. Parker undertook to explain, and succeeded by suggesting that his Jersey friend put his teachers into the path of glory and stood just outside it himself to push them back if they strayed out. At one o'clock the convention went to call upon the President, and thence to lunch, by invitation, with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cabell, of the Norwood

Female Institute. The only Virginians in attendance are State Superintendent Buchanan and City Superintendent Carney, of Alexandria.

A dispatch has been sent from here to Boston and published in a newspaper of that city, in which Col. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, is charged with various sorts of official crookedness, involving his personal honesty. There is not one word of truth in it. The Colonel is one of the few "Southern republicans" seen about here who have always received and merited the confidence and respect of those who know them, whether democrats or republicans, Southern or Northern men. He is liked by all the republican Senators, and is equally as popular with those on the democratic side; indeed when Senator Riddleberger once threatened to offer a resolution for investigating one of his appointments, eight or ten of the democratic members came to him and proffered their support.

General Terry, of Wytheville, Virginia, who is an applicant for the U. S. marshalship of the western district of his State, is still in the city, and his friends think he has some chance of success, though the general impression among the Virginians here still is that the place will go to Mr. Jordan, who is a near relative of General James A. Walker.

A Philadelphia democrat here to-day says that though the committee on congressional apportionment of the legislature of his State has reported favorably upon a bill by which Mr. Randall will be put in a district with three thousand republican majority, the Senate will not pass it, but that even if it should, Mr. Randall would still be elected by a large majority, as the protection republicans of that State can not afford to do without him in Congress.

West Virginians in the city to-day say the called session of that body will elect a U. S. Senator, and that he, and not Mr. Lucas, appointed Senator by Gov. Willson, will be admitted.

It has been reported that Secretary Whitney and his wife intended making a trip to Florida this month. The Secretary said this morning that he never had intended any thing of the kind, and would not go. The rumor is still afloat that Secretary Whitney, like Secretary Manning, is not altogether satisfied with his position, under existing circumstances, and that he, too, may withdraw from the cabinet before the close of the term for which he was appointed.

Among the warrants issued by the Treasury Department to-day was one amounting to \$1,300,000 in favor of the collector of customs at New York to pay debentures and drawback and refund excess of deposits for unascertained duties.

Mr. W. L. Royal and attorney general Ayers of Virginia, were in the U. S. Supreme Court room to-day, ready to argue the habeas corpus involving the validity of the coupons of Virginia bonds, but these cases were not reached, and Mr. Royal says may not be until next week.

Among the bills heretofore reported to have received a pocket veto, was one for restoring to the owners certain plate, jewelry and other valuables captured during the war and now held in the Treasury. It turns out, however, that that bill is a law, as it has received the President's signature, though it is said that it must have been signed subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

A statement has been printed in some of the papers to the effect that Controller Trombino, of South Carolina, in a recent after-dinner speech, said, addressing General Sherman: "Harsh and stern as was your march through Georgia, I am glad you made it." The GAZETTE's correspondent is authorized to say there is not one word of truth in the statement referred to.

The Department of State has just received a copy of the will of the late Joe Seville, who died in Lima, Peru, recently, leaving \$500,000 to be applied to the establishment in New York of an institution for the education of poor female children.

Of the sixteen naval cadets appointed by the President only eight have been allowed to remain at Annapolis.

The Navy Department is about to begin the preparation of plans for the two 1700-ton gunboats, for which provision was made by the late Congress.

A copy of a public speech made by the new colored recorder of deeds of this city, in Boston, has been found and printed. In it, alluding to the Copiah affair in Mississippi, he advised the negroes of the South to resort to the torch and to dynamite. This was only a few years ago. For an indelible less barbarous remark made in a private letter, the commission of Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, was revoked.

Mr. E. W. Ellis, one of the republican proof readers in the office of the public printer recently removed, did not kick, nor lose time in trying to be reinstated, but applied at once for a similar position on one of the daily papers here, and succeeded in getting it. Mr. Ellis was one of the proprietors of the *State Journal*, a republican newspaper printed in Alexandria during and for some time subsequent to the war.

Letter from Culpeper.

(Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.)
CULPEPER, Va., March 15.—The Circuit Court is in session to-day, Judge D. A. Grimsley presiding, with a full attendance of the local bar, with Duke, of Charlottesville, Mushbach, of Alexandria, and Scott, Brooke and Gen. W. H. Payne, of Warrenton, visiting attorneys. Our Judge wears his honors lately conferred with marked dignity and characteristic sang froid.

At a public sale yesterday of personal property, held at Knapp's gold mine, in the lower and poorest part of this county, cows, cattle and horses sold for extremely high prices for cash, astonishing not only the buyers but the owners, and the why and wherefore is attributed to the large delegation present of the candidates for the various county offices. With due deference to all others, we are compelled to state that Smith, for Treasurer, and Rixey, for Commonwealth's Attorney, are the favorites in "Chinquapin Neck."

The burnt districts of our town are being rebuilt as fast as the material can be prepared, &c., and with the coming of summer we hope to see many new and handsome business blocks added to the town.

Large quantities of grain, hay, and corn meal in sacks are shipped from here South. The "Bell" estate, 2 miles south east of here, embracing the recently discovered granite quarry, was sold to Mrs. Harman on Saturday last, and work to develop the quarry is to be commenced at once.

We are rejoicing in the prospect of the shipbuilding boom of dear old Alexandria.

THISTLE.

It is believed on Wall street that the control of the Baltimore and Ohio has passed into the hands of the syndicate. A story is current that Jay Gould has acquired a quarter interest in the syndicate, and has paid \$1,400,000 in cash on the agreement. Russell Sage is also named as a member of the syndicate. According to the reports the Western Union takes the B. & O. Telegraph Line, Dismore takes the express business for the Adams Express Co., and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company takes the road. General T. M. Logan, who was in Richmond yesterday, said the Baltimore and Ohio deal has not been consummated, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.—A. W. Patterson, esq., qualified as counsel in this court.

Dugger and als. against Dugger and als. Further argued by Judge Berryman Green, Col. John H. Guy and Col. W. W. Gordon and continued until to-morrow.

It is now said that W. B. Brown, who was elected to the State Senate on Saturday last from Franklin county, the 29th district, is a democrat, but ran as an independent.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is proposed to make the Pope the arbiter of European disputes.

The Salvation Army proposes to commence work among the Indians in the northwest this summer. Look out for fun.

Martin V. Smith, leather dealer of New York and Philadelphia, who failed, has liabilities aggregating \$375,000; actual assets, \$125,000.

The Duchess of Oranoto committed suicide in Paris yesterday by blowing her brains out with a revolver. She was overwrought with grief at the recent death of her husband.

Secretary Whitney has revoked the order suspending work on the naval cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta, and the naval authorities are confident they can be finished with the money in hand.

Capital punishment for murder has been abolished and solitary life confinement substituted in Maine. No pardoning power is granted unless the innocence of the condemned be conclusively established.

The Pennsylvania House of Delegates congressional apportionment committee last night agreed to give Philadelphia six districts, making them all republican, thus shutting out Randall—but he'll get there all the same.

General E. S. Bragg is confined to his home in Foul du Lac, Wis., by blindness. His eyesight failed him while he was out driving. Partial paralysis has completely blinded one eye. The General thinks the loss of sight is not permanent.

Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, is now charged with having written letters to politicians in New York for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Cleveland for the presidency and to secure the nomination of Hill, with Sparks as the candidate for vice president.

The defaulting State treasurer, Vincent, of Alabama, was arrested at Big Sandy, Texas, Sunday, and returned to Montgomery without a requisition. Although he stole over \$200,000, he took but a few hundred dollars with him. His wife and children are in Mexico. There are thirty-nine indictments against him.

The Pope has abandoned the idea of appointing Cardinal Schiaffino to the papal secretariat of State, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Jacobini. His holiness has receded from his purpose in consequence of the strong opposition of Germany and Austria to the appointment. It is now expected that Cardinal Vannutelli, papal nuncio at Vienna, will be appointed secretary.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

There will be a special election for mayor of Warrenton the 22d instant.

Mr. Robert Beverley has built an Episcopal church at Little Georgetown, Fauquier county.

The Fredericksburg Grays have ordered new uniforms—gray coats and blue pants, of Charlottesville cloth.

It is prophesied that the extra session of the Legislature will be protracted. Thank gracious the pay stops after forty-five days, which will avert further damage to the State.

The necessary stock has been subscribed for building a street railway in Danville. The company has been organized and work will begin before the first of April, and is to be completed in six months.

The Sedgwick memorial to mark the spot at Spotsylvania where Gen. John Sedgwick was killed, will be dedicated by the survivors of the Fifth Army Corps, May 12. It is of granite, and will be inclosed within an iron railing with granite posts.

The counsel for L. A. Davis, convicted in Charlottesville of killing J. R. Blackburn, attempted to have the verdict set aside as contrary to the law and evidence, but the court overruled the motion, and then a new trial was asked for on the ground that the jury was not summoned according to law, which was also overruled, and an appeal to the Circuit Court was then taken.

U. S. Marshal Scott has signed the contract of lease for the Grant Mansion, to be used for the U. S. courts in Richmond. The building will be ready for occupancy by the first of next month. This move, it is again said by the Richmond papers, was made in order to give the Danville Railroad Co. possession of the Marshall Building for their offices, but this statement is somewhat of a "chestnut."

The marriage of Mr. N. Loughborough Turner, of Kinloch, Fauquier county, and Miss Lucie Hutton Green, took place yesterday in the Presbyterian church at Greenwich, Prince William county, the Rev. Mr. Carrington officiating. The altar was decorated with an evergreen arch, from which was suspended a bell of Marchal Neil roses. The attendants on the bride were her sister and niece.

The board of visitors to the Miller Manual Labor School, near Charlottesville, have entered an order to the effect that no married teacher, unless both husband and wife, shall have quarters in the main part of the buildings of that institution after the termination of the present academic year, and the marriage of any single teacher after that date will vacate his appointment. The superintendent will at once secure plans and have erected two buildings for the use of married teachers.

In Amherst county, about one mile from Lynchburg, last night, W. A. Fredericksen, an Englishman, while sitting in front of a large open fire fell forward into the flames, and when found his hands and head were burned to a crisp. Fredericksen sometimes drank heavily, and it is supposed he was intoxicated at the time. He was an eccentric but well-informed and educated man. His wife died several years ago, but has not been buried yet, her husband having had built a receptacle for her body in his house. He was a man of some means, and it is understood that he has willed his house and premises to Amherst county for a public hospital.

KNOTTY QUESTIONS.—A Richmond dispatch says: "The loss of the revenues of the State consequent upon the decision of the Federal Supreme Court in the drummers' tax case attracts much attention among officials. The loss of the sixty odd thousand dollars paid by drummers will not be the only one. If outside houses through their representatives can do business in Virginia tax free, of course the resident business men will demand a proportionate reduction of their tax burdens. This phase will have to be considered by the Legislature. Some doubt is expressed whether under this decision of the Supreme Court agents in this State of insurance companies outside of the State can be required to pay a license. Another point is whether liquor-houses in other States can sell goods through their representatives in prohibition towns or counties in this State."

"Look here," said the lecturer to a boy who was disturbing him by constant coughing, "here's 25 cents to get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

No remedy equals Salvation Oil for cure of bruises, cuts, burns, frostbites and chilblains.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FROM RICHMOND.

Opening of the Extra Session of the Legislature.—The Governor's Message.

(Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, March 16.—The Legislature assembled in extra session at noon to-day, Lt.-Gov. Massey presiding in the Senate and Speaker Stuart in the House.

The committee on revision of the code—Judges Burks, Staples and Mr. Rieley—submitted their report and it was referred to a special committee.

Delegate Fulkerson has introduced a bill to repeal the local option bill passed at the last session.

The Governor's message was read in the Senate and House and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Both houses adjourned early. B. P. O.

The Message.

RICHMOND, March 16.—Upon the opening of the extra session of the General Assembly to-day Governor Lee sent in his message—quite a long document, which, if published in extenso, would fill about four columns of the GAZETTE. The following is a synopsis of the more important features of the message:

The Governor calls attention to the present condition of the debt, and to the many recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in reference to the law imposing tax upon sample merchants.

He asks that the body receive, and, if it think proper, adopt the work of the revision of the Code. He also requests that proper provision be made for the comfortable maintenance of the insane who are now confined in jails because of insufficient accommodations at the regular asylums. He also expresses the hope that the General Assembly will legislate on such other subjects as, in its judgment, the public interest may require.

"Every attempt," says the Governor, "to effect a final settlement of the debt question by the Legislature has always been encompassed with embarrassment." He then reviews the debt question at some length and recalls some of his utterances in a former message, in which he took the ground that the position of the State now is far different from what it was in years gone by, and in this connection he draws a vivid contrast in relation to the financial status of the Commonwealth.

"From statements carefully prepared by the Auditor," says the message, "it appears that the annual revenues for some years to come will not exceed \$2,700,000, and that the outstanding obligations of the State should be funded into bonds under the Riddleberger bill, except those held by institutions of learning, the interest to be paid, added to the necessary annual expenses, would about absorb the income."

He holds that the State cannot carry financially any more than is expressed in the Riddleberger settlement, and in substantiating this declaration he calls attention to the many expenses which the State now has to meet and that she was not called upon to meet a few years ago. In this connection he refers to the new lunatic asylums, the increased criminal expenses resulting from the abolition of the whipping post law, the colored normal school and the reduction of taxation from fifty to forty cents.

An estimate in detail of the annual expenses of the government is presented to show that "there are two methods only by which the State can pay a greater amount of interest than the Riddleberger settlement calls for."

He next touches upon the coupon question, and gives a full account of the coupon war in the courts, brought about by taxpayers offering to pay taxes in coupons, and announces that the Executive has been powerless to execute the law enacted by the State because no authority was vested in him to remove the collectors who declined to carry out the instructions of the Legislature. The coupons past due and unpaid on the 1st of January, 1888, if not put in the hands of the people, will amount to \$4,935,016.50. Up to the period of the attitude taken by certain treasurers, there had been a marked decrease in the amount of coupons forced into the treasury, being, for the year 1885-6, an average of \$53,000, as against \$175,000 for 1884. The sum of past due coupons forced into the treasury in all suits against the State, to be relieved by the Indemnity Board, had been only \$35,500, whilst \$26,000 in coupons then past due and unpaid had been stopped, and the cost of keeping this large amount out of the treasury had been only \$7,977.43, or about one fourth of one per cent.

"We should not, however, forget here in Virginia that though the decision of the Supreme Court which stripped Virginia of her sovereignty guaranteed by the 11th amendment of the constitution, was made by a majority of one in a court of nine judges, and that a member of that court did not hesitate to say, with the concurrence of three others, including the chief justice, that it was the first time since the 11th amendment was adopted, in which a State had been coerced by judicial proceedings at the instance of individuals in a general court, and in his opinion none of these suits could be maintained for the reason there was in sum and substance and effect suits against the State of Virginia; yet it had all the binding effect and force of a decision unanimously concurred in by a full court, and by the constitution it is the supreme law of the land, and if necessary must be supported by the President with the strong hand of Federal power."

After discussing this point a little further he says: "Let us change the position, and let the Commonwealth take the initiative. This can be done by instituting suit to recover the taxes and giving the taxpayer a day in court to prove his coupons to be genuine and make good his tender. He should not object, for in making the tender he assumes the responsibility of the genuineness of the coupons, and this affords him an opportunity of proving it."

He recommends the passage of an act providing that all taxes including taxes on licenses now due, or which may become due hereafter to the Commonwealth, in payment of which any paper or instrument purporting to be a coupon detached from a bond of this State, shall have been, or may hereafter be, tendered and not accepted as payment, and not otherwise paid, may be recovered in the Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the county or corporation in which the said taxes shall have been assessed; or if the tender was made to the Auditor of Public Accounts in payment of taxes which he is authorized by law to receive, the said taxes may be recovered in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, the court to have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount of taxes claimed, and though the amount be less than twenty dollars; and if the defendant fails in his defence, and the taxes claimed are found to be due the State, there shall be judgment for the Commonwealth for the aggregate amount of the taxes due until the date of judgment, with interest on the said aggregate amount, from the date of the judgment until the payment, and costs. Every such judgment shall be docketed as payment by law in other cases. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall be authorized to receive payment of any such judgment, and no execution shall issue thereon until he directs it. "The passage of such a law," says the Governor, "with the attending machinery to put it in motion will be carrying out the plain theory of the act approved February 14th, 1882, and it is hoped will prove effective."

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He holds in regard to the sample merchant's tax which has recently been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, that it should be the duty of the Legislature to give every protection to citizens of Virginia, so as to prevent a competition upon unequal terms.

He recommends the appointment of a commission, whose duty it shall be to demonstrate to a similar commission from the bondholders the last facts and figures which make up the State's revenues and expenditures, and point out to them what it is the available revenues after providing for the constitutional appropriations for the government, schools, and other public expenditures. Such a commission should only be empowered to explain the settlement of 1881-82 to the creditors, and point out that which addresses itself to their interests as well as the interests of the State.

In conclusion he has something to say in regard to the lunatic asylum, and winds up by saying: "I submit to the Legislature that the condition of the Commonwealth at these difficult and grave questions with a perfect confidence that when history prepares an indictment against the government, it will be found that by your wise legislation and harmonious counsels, the ancient foundations of our 'Old Dominion' have been strengthened, and that all obstacles in the path of Virginia's future growth, glory and greatness have been surmounted."

Debt Settlement.—Licenses.—Property Tax, &c.

(Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.)
RICHMOND, Va., March 16.—The creditors have made no proposition to the Governor or to the State looking to a compromise of the debt muddle. The only thing equating that way is the telegram to Royal agreeing to take the surplus revenue, deposit their bonds in some trust vaults, and deliver up the coupons semi-annually, as the surplus is turned over. I find no one to whom this plan commends itself, because, as they say, it leaves to outsiders to fix the expenses of the State, and in no sense settles the debt. It would be then as unsettled as it is now.

I find a fixed and steady purpose to maintain the Riddleberger settlement as an entirety. All with whom I talk believe that the sentiment in the country is practically unanimous in this respect, and their only fear is that unless this settlement is accepted by the bondholders, speedy repudiation will be the demand and the result. This feeling is particularly strong in many of the heretofore debt-paying counties. The only conceivable proposition from the creditors which might (I do not say would) pass, is one to put tax-receivable coupons upon the Riddleberger bonds.

It is believed that the sample merchant's license will be repealed at once, so as to put resident merchants upon an equality with non-residents. As to other licenses they will be so divided up as to make the instalments payable at any one time too small for any amount of coupons to be used.

As to the property tax the Tucker amendment to the U. S. judiciary act so simplifies the matter that the federal courts are virtually shorn of their jurisdiction, and those who tender coupons will be sued in the circuit court (probably here) and the judgment docketed and allowed to remain as a lien. I do not think the proposed constitutional amendment would pass at this time; what may be the result of an interchange of views is of course in the future. The amendment, you remember, proposes to fix a date, say fifteen months, in which the creditors may fund, and prohibits funding or payment of bonds unfunded after that date.

The Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

LONDON, Mar. 16.—On Sunday morning the Czar had no suspicion of any danger whatever. He had been congratulated by Genl. Gresser upon his continued safety. Both the *Standard* and *Times* confirm the statement that the Czar took a different route from the one announced. The story that a bomb was thrown beneath the Czar's carriage appears to have emanated from Vienna. The thread of the narrative is still somewhat obscure. The St. Petersburg papers, even of Monday, give no account of the affair. The Czar cried on hearing of the danger which he had escaped. He did not learn the particulars until he arrived at the Gatchina palace. The persons arrested in connection with the constitutional plot indignantly deny that they are in any way connected with the outrage and repudiate any idea of conspiracy. Their motto is, they say: "The people, with the Czar or against the Czar." They have published a lithographic periodical composed mainly of extracts from the works of notable writers on constitutional law and political economy. The statutes of the society obliged all the members to join at the signal of their chief in doing their utmost to subvert the existing government and establish a constitutional government.

BERLIN, March 16.—The *Post* takes a gloomy view of the plot to assassinate the Czar and says: "With terror and regret we say that Europe must prepare to see Russia adopt a policy of despair, taking shape either in fatalistic resignation or frantic adventures. The latter is the more probable. It will require a superhuman effort on the part of the Czar to oppose the tempest of voices calling for war as a remedy for Russia's woes."

A Singular Trial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 16.—A singular trial is in progress at Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is a suit by Dr. Marc Bond, of Aurora, Ind., to set aside the marriage ceremony, whereby he became the husband in April, 1886, of Miss Jennie Hill, also of Aurora, on the ground that he was forced by threat of murder to marry. Both parties belong to leading families in Aurora, and the case is attracting much attention. A strong array of legal gentlemen is engaged in the case, among them being Congressman Holman. The plaintiff's statement is that Miss Hill accused him of seduction and that her father demanded that he should marry her or take the consequences, which meant death. He chose marriage, but never lived with his wife. The case will be in progress some time.

Lieut. Powell's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The funeral of Lieut. Powell, of the Signal Corps, took place from his late residence, No. 14 Grant Place, at 11 o'clock to-day. The interment was made in Glenwood cemetery. The pallbearers were Lieuts. Greene, Finley, Walshe, Mitchell, Pursell and Ellis. A number of Signal Service men attended the funeral.

Appraisement of Third-class Wool.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Messrs. Wood and Payson, of New York, recently suggested to the Treasury Department that in cases of the importation of third-class wool, the appraising officer should simply be required to report whether the wools are valued at, over, or under 12 cents per pound. Acting Secretary Fairchild has informed the firm in reply that the law makes it the plain duty of the appraiser to appraise and report "the true value" of imported merchandise, nothing more nothing less, and that the function of the collector is to determine the classification and the amount of duties payable under such reported appraised value, in the finding of which the judgment of the appraiser can not be directed.

Returned to Death.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special from Bracebridge, Ont., says: The refreshment house of Hugh Dennison, a frame building near the railway station, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It is supposed to have originated in Dennison's bed room and when discovered had made such headway as to render it impossible to save either the building or contents. The house was broken into and every effort made to reach the inmates, Dennison and his wife, but it was quite impossible to do so as the interior of the building was enveloped in flames. As soon as the fire could be extinguished, search was made among the debris and the charred remains of Dennison and his wife were found in different parts of the ruins.

Moving all Right Again.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Mar. 16.—Freight traffic is slowly but steadily being resumed on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio R. R., by the officials who are putting on new men to fill the places of the strikers. Three freight trains arrived from Cleveland during the night, and started on the return trip, each having a full complement of loaded cars. During the morning a train of thirty loaded cars was taken out on the Sharon branch to Shenago by train master Donaldson. Several men brought in from other points to work in the Pennsylvania yards were seen by the strikers and induced to leave. The strikers are in session this morning and everything is quiet.

An Illegal Practice.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has informed a correspondent that there is no law which allows the free entry of merchandise other than machinery imported from Canada for the purpose of being manufactured or repaired and then returned to Canada. He also says that if a contrary practice has heretofore existed at Port Huron, Michigan, it was illegal and improper, and the action of the present Collector in putting a stop thereto is approved by the Department.

Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—At 10:50 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the four-story brick building owned by H. R. Wright, corner Broadway and Hamilton street, occupied by him as a general produce store; Jones, boots and shoes, and others. The fire spread so rapidly that two men in the building were nearly suffocated. The fire is still burning, but will probably be confined to the building in which it originated. The estimated loss is from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

To Be Proclaimed Co-regent.

LONDON, March 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is reported that Emperor William, on his birthday, will proclaim Crown Prince Frederick William co-regent with the consent of the Bundesrath.

Fierce Gale.

GLOUCESTER, March 16.—Vessels that arrive from the Georges report that a gale of great energy swept over the bank March 11. It is feared that much damage has been done, as a large fleet of fishing vessels were on the bank.

Killed by a Train.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Mar. 16.—Robert Furnace and Jessie Jennings, two farmers, while crossing the railroad track about a mile from Nokomis, Ill., in a wagon last evening, were struck by a train and instantly killed.

Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Thomas H. Lyons, of Baltimore, has been awarded the contract for filling 250,000 square yards about the base of the Washington monument, at 39 cents per cubic yard.

As Aaron Trus, of Clarke, Canada, was going through the woods the other day, accompanied by his dog, which is part collie, part Newfoundland, he came suddenly upon a big gray wolf. The dog at once tackled the beast, and for half an hour the battle raged; but finally the dog got a throat hold and strangled the wolf.

"Oh! love, what is it in this world of ours that makes people suffer so with neuralgia?" "Can't tell, my